



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 13 — Number 6

January 1975

THOMAS MASTERS' EXHIBIT JUDGED "BEST OF 1974"; QUARTERLY PRIZE WON BY LINWOOD H. LEWIS

An honorary lifetime membership in The National Commemorative Society has been awarded to Thomas Masters of London, Ontario, for his outstanding display of NCS coin-medals (*photo in April 1974, NCS NEWSLETTER*) which has been judged by the NCS Board of Trustees as the "Best NCS Exhibit of 1974."

Mr. Masters thus becomes the ninth lifetime member of NCS, joining W. N. Snellings, John Kish, Larry Murrell, Frank Domurat, Glenn Gundelfinger, Richard Lebold, Harry A. Burkhardt and the late Douglas Wark.

A check for \$250.00 and a gold-plated trophy were presented to Mr. Masters early last year when he was chosen as the winner of the First Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1974. Now, his membership has been converted to lifetime, paid-up status.

First prize in the Fourth Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest for 1974 went to Linwood H. Lewis of Wilmington, North Carolina, for his imaginative display of NCS coin-medals (*see picture on*

page 2). For his efforts, he has been awarded a cash prize of \$250.00 and a gold plated trophy.

Mr. Lewis' display was a highlight of the Lower Cape Fear Coin Club show held in Wilmington this past November.

The First Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1975 is now under way. Entries may be exhibited any time between January 1 and March 31, 1975. A \$250.00 cash prize and a gold-plated trophy will be given for the best NCS display exhibited during this period, and three additional awards of the same kind will be made for the best NCS exhibit presented during each of the three subsequent quarters of 1975.

Then, one year from now, an Honorary Lifetime Membership will be awarded to the member whose exhibit is judged "Best of 1975."

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF PATRICK HENRY'S "LIBERTY OR DEATH" SPEECH SELECTED BY NCS MEMBERS FOR 134TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of Patrick Henry's immortal "Liberty or Death" Speech has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 134th NCS Commemorative—the 34th Issue in Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in September, 1975.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" Speech	46%
A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Navy	38%
A Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette	11%
A Commemorative Tribute to Admiral George Dewey	5%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

A Commemorative in Honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Erie Canal (1825)
A memorial tribute to Jack Benny (1894-1974)

The current ballot is for the 135th NCS Commemorative.



Linwood Lewis won \$250 for this display of NCS coin-medals.



IN APPRECIATION

On behalf of the National Park Service and Independence National Historical Park, I wish to thank the Board for its thoughtfulness in making a gift to us of Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the 124th Commemorative Coin-Medal, honoring Independence Hall.

Hobart G. Cawood
Superintendent
Independence National
Historical Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- *Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the Independence Hall Commemorative has been donated to Independence National Historical Park.*

'WE ARE DELIGHTED'

The Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson Sesquicentennial Commemorative has just arrived and we are delighted with both the honor

to Jackson and the beautiful form it took. Karen Worth has captured the general's special dignity and courage: it glows in this lovely medal.

Please thank the Board for presenting this valuable piece to the Stonewall Jackson House. We will display it with pride.

Louise K. Dooley, Curator
The Stonewall Jackson House
Lexington, Virginia

- *The Stonewall Jackson House has recently received Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the 122nd NCS Coin-Medal, Commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the birth of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.*

SUPERB ACCOMPLISHMENT

Independence Hall Commemorative is a truly superb accomplishment.

I recommend that all subjects listed on the latest ballot be commemorated exactly in the order that they are listed, for all deserve a place in our NCS collections. Additionally, from now until

1976, it would be a good idea to stick with events and people of the 1770 era.

Keep up the good work.

John Kish (3569)
Ashley, Pennsylvania

GOLD?

In reading Mr. C. E. Davis' letter which you printed in our November NCS Newsletter, I felt like I was writing it.

His suggestion of a special gold commemorative of a replica St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece for the July, 1976, NCS Commemorative is the same suggestion I have been planning to write you about for some time now.

I heartily second his nomination. Thank you.

Joe Kory (1229)
Minneapolis, Minnesota

I too think gold medals would be nice. Naturally, you would have to ask members in advance, so that a sufficient amount of gold could be acquired to fill the required orders. Members could then have the option of buying either a silver or gold medal.

Mrs. T. M. Vasilove (5123)
San Bruno, California

I second George J. Chonko's suggestion to strike the July 1976 medal from gold.

Laurens Houttuin (1956)
Inglewood, California

VERY HAPPY

Your medals are just fantastic. I'm only sorry I didn't become a member a long time ago.

I was on record as favoring medals of Bicentennial interest (and still am). But as long as the excellent subjects selected continue and the medals are as great as they have been, I'm very happy to be a member.

Donald E. Seaman (0468)
Westbury, New York

CARRIE NATION NOMINATED

I'd like to suggest that on behalf of the collectors of both "Prohibition and Political" items, a commemorative featuring "Carrie Nation" be considered.

James J. Curto (3207)
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

BEYOND THE ORDINARY

Despite its historical significance, the thought of Independence Hall as a commemorative subject didn't exactly turn me on. Now I feel differently.

Daniel Caimi's rendition of the Hall and the Liberty Bell is a gem. The foliage and perspective view of the building make a masterpiece of what could have been a flat mechanical drawing. The detail of the Liberty Bell raises it to a level far above the ordinary. Compare it to even a well-struck Franklin half dollar.

Occasionally I take my NCS col-

lection for granted; a piece like this makes me realize what a valuable possession I have in my hands.

It goes without saying that The Franklin Mint's workmanship is in a class by itself.

Lin Chapman (2758)
Wallingford, Connecticut

MIXED FEELINGS

I'm afraid I must look upon Mr. Krieg's announcement of the acquisition of NCS by The Franklin Mint with rather mixed feelings. I have owned Franklin Mint stock for some time, am a Charter Member of The Franklin Mint Collectors Society, and am always pleased with the quality of the medals I have received.

I expect to miss a certain personal touch I have come to expect from you. I shall be very much surprised if, within the very near future, we do not receive a communication which "regretfully" announces a substantial increase in the cost of NCS medals.

Stanley Levenson (0752)
Teaneck, New Jersey

• As you may know, *The Franklin Mint* was an outgrowth of *The National Commemorative Society*, and has been minting NCS medals since the sixth issue in 1964. Consequently, *Society members* have always been considered a special group of "Franklin Mint Collectors."

To preserve the distinct per-

sonality of the *Society*, the *Mint* has assigned a group of special correspondents to help answer members' inquiries and problems. These people are quite familiar with the history and unique character of NCS.

In addition, it is a pleasure to announce that there will be absolutely no price increase in the cost of NCS medals to be issued in Series III.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 127—February, 1975
Mount Vernon

Sculptor—Vincent Millier

No. 128—March, 1975
Paul Revere's Ride Bicentennial
Sculptor—James Berry

No. 129—April, 1975
Lexington and Concord Bicentennial
Sculptor—Ernest Schroeder

No. 130—May, 1975
United States Army Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King

No. 131—June, 1975
Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Sculptor—Hal Reed

No. 132—July, 1975
Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor—Calvin Massey

No. 133—August, 1975
Continental Congress Bicentennial
Sculptor—William Shoyer



EDWARD R. GROVE
Sculptor of the
Alvin York-Audie Murphy
Coin-Medal

Edward R. Grove was born August 14, 1912, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. He studied at the National School of Art and Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C.

In 1947, after 11 years at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, Mr. Grove joined Security Banknote Co. of Pennsylvania. At Security, his work appeared on more than 200 postal and currency issues of foreign countries. Then, in 1962, he returned to federal service as Sculptor-Engraver at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Mr. Grove is a member of the Artists Equity Association, and served as its National Vice President from 1965 to 1967. He is also a Fellow of the National Sculpture Society.

He is married to the former Jean V. Donner, a professional sculptor. The Groves, who now live in West Palm Beach, Florida, have two sons, both of whom are also artists.

His principal works include:

- **Coins and Medals:** Congressional Gold Medal presented to Bob Hope by President John F. Kennedy, 1963; National Science Foundation Award Medal, 1963; Statue of Liberty and Mount Rushmore Coin-Medals, National Commemorative Society, 1964, 1969; United States-Mexico Treaty Medal, United States Mint, 1964; Four coins for Sovereign Order of St. John, Knights of Malta, 1965; American Numismatic Association Convention Medal, Houston, Texas, 1965; John Hancock Coin-Medal, International Fraternal Commemorative Society, 1966; Queen Isabella I and Martha Washington Coin-Medals, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres, 1967, 1969; Prince Hall Medal, American Negro Commemorative Society, 1971; Westminster Abbey Commemorative Society, 1973; Alphabet Medal, The Society of Medalists, 1973.

- **Other Works:** Three steel etchings for Cathedral Festivals, 1945, 1946, and Dedication of Tower, 1964, Washington, D.C.; engraved portraits for nine United States stamps, 1942-1947; design for the United States Air Mail 4c stamp, 1954.



THE ALVIN YORK-AUDIE MURPHY COIN-MEDAL Sculptured by Edward R. Grove

126th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

"Every good citizen makes his country's honor his own, and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it."

These words, spoken by Andrew Jackson, capture the spirit that has distinguished the American fighting man from Lexington and Concord to Vietnam. Whenever the call to arms has sounded, whenever freedom and democracy have been challenged, whenever tyranny has reared its ugly head, Americans have responded with a courage and sense of determination that are the envy of friend and foe alike.

The history of the American armed forces is studded with individual acts of courage and heroism. No war or military ac-

tion in which the United States has been involved is without men who have acted above and beyond the call of duty.

Two such men were Alvin York and Audie Murphy.

Alvin Cullum York was born on December 13, 1887, in Pall Mall, Tennessee. Growing up on a mountain farm, he developed uncommon skill as a marksman with rifles and pistols - a skill that would one day earn him a place in history.

In the fall of 1918, when the Allies mounted the Meuse-Argonne offensive in France, York's company engaged the enemy in Châtel-Chénery. His unit was ordered to attack a railroad across the Aire River, but during the advance, York's platoon became the target of devastating German machine gun fire. And York, then a corporal, soon discovered that

he was the only remaining non-commissioned officer.

Quickly, he took charge of the platoon's seven remaining men and led them in the taking of one machine gun nest, capturing its crew.

York then moved on by himself to locate other German positions. But he was spotted immediately by the enemy, who poured volley after volley of machine gun-fire into the lone soldier's position.

Against seemingly insurmountable odds, he began picking off enemy gunners. His crack shooting resulted in the deaths of no less than ten enemy soldiers. But still the fire continued.

His courage never faltering, York persisted in his attack on the remaining gunners' nests. German casualties soon mounted to 22. Eventually, panic swept through the well-entrenched German troops. York called for their surrender, and within minutes 90 German soldiers laid down their arms.

As York and his men led their prisoners back to American lines, they encountered yet another enemy force. These Germans, too, yielded to York's demand to surrender. All told, York was responsible for the capture of 132 enemy soldiers.

Sergeant York, a Medal of Honor recipient, died in Nashville, Tennessee, on September 2, 1964.

Another American soldier who was awarded the nation's highest military award was Audie

Leon Murphy. Born in Texas in 1924, Murphy became the most decorated U.S. soldier in World War II.

On January 26, 1945, near Colmar, France, Murphy leaped atop a tank destroyer which was engulfed by flames and in danger of exploding at any moment. He manned its machine gun and fired into the advancing enemy columns. Exposed to German fire on three sides, Lieutenant Murphy sustained a leg wound -- but also accounted for about 50 enemy casualties.

Murphy continued to fight until his ammunition was gone. Then he made his way back to his company, refused medical attention, and led a successful counter-attack.

Altogether, Murphy was awarded 24 medals by the United States, three by France and one by Belgium.

After the War, Audie Murphy won added fame as a motion picture star. He died in an airplane crash in 1971.

The courage displayed by these two men speaks not only for themselves but for the country that inspired their heroic actions. They were Americans -- Americans who realized that freedom is worth any risk.

In the words of John F. Kennedy, *"One man can make a difference and every man should try."* Alvin York and Audie Murphy both tried—and both made a difference.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 13 — Number 7

February 1975

UNITED STATES NAVY BICENTENNIAL SELECTED AS 135TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Navy has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 135th NCS Commemorative—the 35th Issue in Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in October, 1975.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

- A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Navy 52%
- A Memorial Tribute to Jack Benny (1894-1974) 34%
- A Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette 13%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Erie Canal 1%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

- A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of David W. Griffith

The current ballot is for the 136th NCS Commemorative (the thirty-sixth commemorative in

Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in November, 1975. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by March 15 to be included in the count.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 128—March, 1975

Paul Revere's Ride Bicentennial
Sculptor—James Berry

No. 129—April, 1975

Lexington and Concord Bicentennial

Sculptor—Ernest Schroeder

No. 130—May, 1975

United States Army Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King

No. 131—June, 1975

Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Sculptor—Hal Reed

No. 132—July, 1975

Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor—Calvin Massey

No. 133—August, 1975
*Continental Congress
 Bicentennial*
 Sculptor—William Shoyer
 No. 134—September, 1975
*Patrick Henry's Speech
 Bicentennial*
 Sculptor—James Ferrell

LOST AND STOLEN PROOFS

Here is the latest cumulative list of lost and stolen NCS proofs. If you come across any of these proofs, please communicate immediately with NCS.

Membership No.	Proofs
0012	1st
0027	1st thru 74th
0074	6th
0106	6th
0130	2nd, 4th
0131	1st
0141	2nd thru 92nd
0155	25th, 26th
0185	1st thru 54th
0206	2nd thru 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 52nd, 60th, 62nd, 65th, 68th, 72nd, 74th, 75th, 80th and 86th
0233	1st thru 20th
0264	12th thru 15th, 22nd, 31st
0297	51st thru 81st
0333	1st thru 30th
0359	101st thru 122nd
0371	20th

Membership No.	Proofs
0376	30th
0382	14th
0388	83rd, 84th, 85th
0470	36th
0476	14th, 15th, 17th
0534	1st thru 36th
0574	21st thru 26th
0576	1st thru 5th
0595	1st thru 10th, 21st
0639	1st thru 60th
0713	1st thru 50th
0796	1st thru 10th
0797	1st thru 10th
0842	94th, 95th, 96th
0878	4th, 5th
0909	24th
0965	64th thru 86th
0996	1st thru 24th
1118	1st thru 57th
1246	1st thru 20th
1251	1st thru 41st, 83rd, 84th
1289	41st, 42nd
1295	1st thru 51st
1324	1st thru 15th
1346	1st thru 42nd
1455	59th thru 72nd
1461	71st thru 74th
1490	71st, 72nd
1535	1st thru 25th
1550	21st, 22nd
1692	1st thru 16th
1731	11th, 51st thru 88th
1804	51st thru 74th
1815	70th
1851	1st thru 21st
1874	28th, 34th
1965	101st thru 112th
1968	38th thru 89th

(continued on page 4)



MORE VOTES FOR GOLD

Now that we Americans can legally own gold bullion, medals and coins, it seems imperative to me that the NCS move forward with plans to strike one or more gold medals for the Bicentennial of the United States.

I heartily agree with George Chonko that we should seriously consider the issuance of a gold medal. I am also in agreement with C. E. Davis that we issue the medal in gold and in silver for July 1976.

Furthermore, I urge that the gold medal for July 1976 be serially numbered just as the silver medals.

Mose A. Smith, Jr. (0419)
 Port Arthur, Texas

In reading some of the comments concerning the issuance of gold medals, I felt I had to take

time to express a few comments of my own.

I have been a member of NCS from the beginning in July 1964. I have admired every medal I have received, 127 in all, and always look forward to each new issue.

Like many other members of the NCS, I would like to see a gold medal issued. However, I think that the question of striking such a medal should be voted upon by all NCS members.

I further suggest that the same subject (based on a Bicentennial theme) be depicted on both a gold and silver medal, with NCS members having the choice of purchasing either one, or both, medals.

Also, I feel that the size of the gold medal should be voted upon by the members.

Stanley F. Peaver (4617)
 Ontario, Canada

AMERICAN EAGLE NOMINATED

I wish to suggest a medal honoring the American Eagle. The eagle has often been used in connection with our coins, but I think it merits a place by itself, especially since so many of our national interests have been associated with it.

George P. Stober (1986)
Louisville, Ky.

TRULY GRATEFUL

I would like to take a moment to express how very much I prize my NCS collection. I am very grateful for having been accepted as a member, and I anxiously await each new issue.

I also second Dennis J. Sabo's suggestion which would permit everyone to pay for a gold medal in monthly installments before the coin is issued. This way, all the members would be able to obtain gold coins.

Bedford W. Lasley, Jr. (5034)
Nashville, Tenn.

NEW BALLOTING SYSTEM

I think all the subjects listed on the NCS ballot sheets are wonderful.

I wish to suggest that those subjects which are not selected for a commemorative issue and which are eventually dropped, be permitted to remain on the ballot for a longer period.

I started a list of those subjects that have been passed over, and I

believe that many of them now have a better chance of being honored.

Warren R. Elliott (3468)
San Diego, Calif.

FIRST AMERICAN FLAG NOMINATED

I wish to nominate the first American flag as the subject for the medal commemorating the 200th anniversary of the United States in July 1976.

On the reverse side of the medal, the first page of the Constitution could appear.

Furthermore, I would like to offer the following options as to what metals could be used in striking the coin:

1. A silver medal.

2. A gold medal.

3. A medal upon which designs made of gold are placed upon a background of sterling silver.

Mrs. George Vasilove (5123)
San Bruno, Calif.

LOST AND STOLEN PROOFS

(continued from page 2)

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
2000	1st thru 6th, 9th thru 20th
2066	8th
2068	46th
2160	14th
2211	68th, 69th
2254	1st thru 20th
2341	66th
2379	1st thru 24th
2412	1st thru 30th

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>	<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
2418	1st thru 57th	3986	1st thru 10th, 21st thru 30th
2419	1st thru 47th		1st thru 50th,
2436	73rd thru 85th	4074	60th, 64th, 65th, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
2529	3rd thru 92nd		1st thru 69th
2537	51st thru 87th		41st
2598	11th thru 20th		1st thru 40th,
2657	25th	4076	42nd, 44th thru
2672	75th thru 100th	4113	48th, 52nd,
2696	1st thru 24th	4145	54th, 55th, 56th, 59th thru 70th
2760	73rd thru 77th, 80th, 81st, 82nd		59th
	1st thru 10th		83rd, 84th
2787	1st thru 15th		1st thru 10th,
2805	12th, 13th, 14th	4175	14th, 15th
2823	1st thru 18th	4200	1st thru 49th
2893	73rd	4296	51st thru 71st
2961	1st thru 7th		24th, 31st thru
2970	46th thru 50th		34th
3094	9th	4383	12th
3154	1st thru 10th	4422	24th
3169	1st	4469	11th
3221	3rd, 21st		23rd
3238	78th thru 87th	4481	21st thru 25th,
3300	1st thru 14th	4558	31st, 33rd thru
3316	1st thru 11th	4591	37th, 39th
3390	51st thru 82nd	4660	22nd, 23rd, 24th
3406	1st thru 39th	4721	1st, 2nd
3424	20th, 21st		17th
3528	1st thru 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th	4743	1st thru 78th
3619	1st thru 50th	4790	1st thru 23rd
	1st thru 108th,	4812	1st thru 4th,
3628	11th	4856	6th thru 72nd
3716	1st thru 57th	4974	25th
	1st thru 114th	5018	1st, 10th
3806	47th	5068	31st thru 40th
3807	1st thru 15th	5102	1st thru 86th
3836	1st thru 54th	5150	1st thru 48th
3849	1st thru 30th	5168	14th
3870	1st thru 10th	5187	45th
3891	1st thru 52nd	5227	19th
3905	35th	5243	
3948		5252	
3956			
3984			



VINCENT MILLER Sculptor of the NCS Mount Vernon Coin-Medal

Vincent Miller was born in Palmyra, Pennsylvania, on October 25, 1916. After graduating from the Philadelphia College of Art, he entered the commercial art field and headed a successful advertising art studio for 25 years.

In 1970, Mr. Miller turned his full attention to medallic sculpture joining the staff of The Franklin Mint.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Artists Guild of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia College of Art

Alumni Association and the Art Directors Club of Philadelphia.

Married, and the father of two children, he now resides in Havertown, Pa. He enjoys sports, photography and traveling. An avid numismatist, Mr. Miller enjoys collecting coins and medals as well as designing them.

His principal achievements include:

- *Medals*: The Newport Blockade, Clark at Fort Vincennes, and British Victory at Philadelphia Medals, *The Franklin Mint History of the American Revolution*, 1970; Banting & Best Medal, *The Medallic History of Pharmacy series*, 1971; First Locomotive Medal, *The Medallic History of California*, 1971; Havasupai Indian Medal and Sovereign Nation of the Sioux Medal, *Indian Tribal series*, 1971; Walt Disney, *The Ten Greatest Men of American Business*, 1971; Aristotle Contemplating a Bust of Homer Medal, *The Genius of Rembrandt*, 1971; 150th Anniversary of Greek Independence Medal, 1971; Big Brothers of America 25th Anniversary Medal, 1971; CARE, 25th Anniversary Medal, 1971; Olympic Medal honoring Games of the XX Olympiad, 1972; The William Penn Coin-Medal, NCS, 1972; Dutch Country, The Sculptor's Studio Collection, 1973; Mending Fences, *Rockwell's Tribute to Robert Frost*, The Franklin Mint, 1974; The Inauguration of President Ford and the Resignation of President Nixon, *Medallic Year Book*, The Franklin Mint, 1974.



THE MOUNT VERNON COIN-MEDAL Sculptured by Vincent Miller

127th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

About 15 miles south of Washington D.C., atop a high bluff overlooking the Potomac River, stands a large, stately mansion. Each year, more than a million tourists visit this impressive building, located in Fairfax County, Virginia, and roam over the 500 acres which make up the estate. The mansion affords tourists a glimpse of how wealthy Southern planters lived in the 18th century. However, there is more here than a lovely mansion surrounded by rolling hills and beautiful gardens. Indeed, there is something here that touches the heart as well as the eye. For it was here—here at Mount Vernon—that the father of our country and the first President of the United States, George Washington, lived while not in service to his country.

The estate upon which Mount Vernon was built was originally

known by its Indian name, Epsewasson. In 1674, it became the property of John Washington and Nicholas Spencer.

Sixteen years later, the estate, then amounting to some 5,000 acres, was divided between Spencer's heirs and Washington's son, Lawrence. The Washingtons' holdings were then known as Little Hunting Creek Plantation.

In 1726, Mildred Washington Gregory, the daughter of Lawrence Washington, sold the estate to her brother Augustine. In 1740, Augustine turned the estate over to his son, Lawrence.

It was Lawrence Washington who renamed the estate Mount Vernon, in honor of British Admiral Edward Vernon. (Vernon had been Lawrence's commander in the Caribbean.)

Lawrence Washington died in 1751, and Mount Vernon was

acquired by his half-brother George, the future first President.

Due to military service, George did not take up residence in Mount Vernon until January 1759. It was then that he married Martha Dandridge Custis. For the next 15 years, Washington made continued improvements on the estate.

To house his servants and craftsmen, Washington constructed several outbuildings. He also expanded the estate's gardens, himself planting many of the shade trees which bloom to this day.

In the early 1770's, Washington left Mount Vernon to assume his position as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. Then, in 1783, he tendered his resignation and returned to his home on the Potomac. It was during this period, after the Revolutionary War, that Washington added the piazza; the two-story porch which runs along the side of the mansion facing the river.

Once again, the patriot answered the call of his country, and left his home. This time, in 1789, Washington began his first term as President of the United States. For the better part of the next eight years, his duties as the new nation's first chief executive kept him away from Mount Vernon.

After his second term in office, Washington returned to Mount Vernon, where he died on December 14, 1799.

To the southwest of the man-

sion, in a plain brick, ivy-covered tomb, built to Washington's own specifications, rests the remains of the great patriot, and those of his wife and several members of the family.

In 1858, The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union acquired the mansion and 200 acres of the original estate from John Augustine Washington, Jr., the great grandnephew of the first President. Through the efforts of the Association, the grandeur and historical significance of this beautiful monument to America's past have been restored and preserved through the years.

Aside from its historical value, Mount Vernon is a monument to Southern architecture. Two-and-a-half stories high, the mansion contains 19 rooms. Through the efforts of the Association, the interior contains period pieces and actual possessions of the original first family. Much of Washington's own library remains in the south study; his harpsicord remains intact in the music room.

The mansion itself is built entirely of wood, however, the siding is panelled with thick, wide boards that suggest elaborately dressed stonework. The exterior of the attic is adorned with dormer windows.

Perhaps Mount Vernon, of all our national shrines, best symbolizes Americans' deep reverence for their past. Through the dedication of a group of volunteers, that past lives today as an inspiration for countless Americans.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 13 — Number 8

March, 1975

MEMBERS SELECT JACK BENNY FOR 136TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Memorial Tribute to the late Jack Benny—one of America's most beloved humorists—has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 136th NCS Commemorative—the 36th issue of Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in November 1975.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

A Memorial Tribute to Jack Benny (1894-1974)	54%
A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps	31%
A Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette	14%
A Commemorative in Honor of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of David W. Griffith	1%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

- A Commemorative Tribute to
American Family Life
- A Commemorative Tribute to
Little League Baseball

The current ballot is for the 137th NCS Commemorative (the thirty-seventh commemorative in Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in December, 1975. This

ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by April 15 to be included in the count.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 129—April, 1975

*Lexington and Concord
Bicentennial*

Sculptor—Ernest Schroeder

No. 130—May, 1975

United States Army Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King

No. 131—June, 1975

Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Sculptor—Hal Reed

No. 132—July, 1975

Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor—Calvin Massey

No. 133—August, 1975

*Continental Congress
Bicentennial*

Sculptor—William Shoyer

No. 134—September, 1975

*Patrick Henry's Speech
Bicentennial*

Sculptor—James Ferrell

No. 135—October, 1975

United States Navy Bicentennial

Sculptor—To be announced

QUARTERLY DISPLAY CONTEST

The deadline for receipt of photographs for entry in the current Quarterly NCS Display Contest is April 10.

For the benefit of new NCS members—and as a refresher for Charter Members—we are listing below the Official Rules for entering the Quarterly NCS Display Contest.

The rules are simple:

1. The exhibit can be presented at any coin show or coin club meeting where displays of numismatic material are welcome.

2. The exhibit must show some individual creativity or imagination on the part of the exhibitor. It does not necessarily have to include every one of the NCS coin-medals issued.

3. A good-quality photograph of the display must be submitted to NCS together with the following information:

- Name, address and number of the member.
- Date and place of the exhibition.
- Mention of any award or special reception given by the coin club or the convention to the display.

4. The same display may be entered more than once, unless it has already won a quarterly NCS cash prize. But, each time it is entered, it must be exhibited at a different place.

THREE CONTAINERS AVAILABLE FOR NCS PROOFS

There are three ways in which you can house your NCS collection, ranging from the traditional display chest to a luxurious plaque.

As most members know, each Deluxe Collector's Chest holds 10 NCS sterling silver proofs. Chests are now available to hold proofs 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, 81-90, 91-100, 101-110, 111-120, and 121-130, 131-140. The chests are favorably priced at \$7.50 each.

Second, is the Deluxe Album which holds 50 sterling silver proofs. Albums are currently available for Series I (the first 50 NCS commemoratives), Series II (the second 50 NCS commemoratives) and Series III (the third 50 NCS commemoratives). These albums are priced at \$12.50 each.

Third, and most elegant, is the Lucite wall plaque. Each wall plaque holds 50 sterling silver proofs. Plaques—now available for Series I, Series II and Series III—are shipped complete with the appropriate set of nameplates. The price is \$59.50 for each plaque ordered.

Any of the items listed above may be ordered by sending a remittance in the proper amount to NCS headquarters.



WHY PERCENTAGES?

The January issue (the Alvin York and Audie Murphy Coin-Medal) was completely satisfactory. My only complaint is the tardiness of the arrival through the mail. I realize that to keep costs low, it was sent Third Class. However, I'm wondering how I can vote on the new nominations on time under the new mailing system.

I'd also like to ask why in the NCS NEWSLETTER, only the percentages of the votes cast now appear, and not the actual vote count.

Preston Hollister (2204)
Elgin, Ill.

• *In the Society's effort to maintain the current price level, a switch-over from First to Third Class postage has been effected. Thus, members have been receiving their ballots a bit later than usual. Consequently, a noticeable amount of otherwise valid ballots have been arriving at NCS Headquarters at the Franklin Mint before the deadline date.*

After comparing voting trends

during the past year, we have found that voting totals on late ballots are in almost exactly the same ratio as those that arrive on time. Thus, by using percentage figures, we can present an accurate picture of how our members are voting without taking the votes away from members whose ballots arrive after the voting deadline.

CANNOT SUPPORT GOLD

I cannot support the gold medal movement. While the thought of a gold commemorative may be appealing to some, I believe for many others it may be out of the question.

Furthermore, I feel that if members were given the option of acquiring either gold or silver coin-medals, the entire concept of the NCS would be destroyed. This would, in effect, create two types of NCS collectors, which I feel would be detrimental to those who do not choose gold.

Lindsay Chapman (2758)
Wallingford, Conn.

THE FRANKLIN MINT

FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19001

Dear NCS Member:

I would like to take this opportunity to offer you a special invitation. We at The Franklin Mint Collectors Society are well aware of the important role you -- as a member of the National Commemorative Society -- play in selecting coin-medals commemorating topics of importance and of national significance. Indeed, since The Franklin Mint is an outgrowth of your Society, we are, in a very real way, appreciative to you for your continued interest and concern in the creation of truly beautiful -- and relevant -- examples of medallion art at its finest.

Since the recent acquisition of NCS by The Franklin Mint, it has been decided to offer NCS members the opportunity of joining The Franklin Mint Collectors Society. We feel that our Society offers the collector certain advantages and services that can add immeasurably to the joy of collecting.

For instance, members of The Franklin Mint Collectors Society are entitled to:

1. A sterling silver membership medal and card.
2. A special Collector's Kit supplied free of charge. The Collector's Kit includes an illuminating magnifier, collector's tongs, professional gloves and Collector's Notebook.
3. A free subscription to The Franklin Mint Almanac. This award-winning magazine contains in-depth articles related specifically to Franklin Mint collectors and their collections, an opinion exchange section, and special offerings for Almanac readers. The Almanac also includes previews of many important Franklin Mint programs before they are announced to other collectors.
4. A Collectors Society Personal Seal. Similar to seals used for centuries by royalty and other important people to authenticate documents, this seal is produced in pewter and bears the emblem of the Collectors Society: a portrait of Benjamin Franklin created by Gilroy Roberts. As part of this special gift, a supply of sealing wax will also be provided.

5. Insurance coverage is available for Franklin Mint collections. This comprehensive plan entitles members to insure their collections up to \$40,000.
6. Participation in special collector vacation trips scheduled during the year. In the past, collectors have enjoyed trips through Great Britain, Mexico and the Caribbean. And, as this issue of the NCS NEWSLETTER goes to press, plans are being made for a trip to Spain in June. Since collectors travel as a group, they are entitled to special discount rates.
7. Use of the beautiful Club Room located at The Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pennsylvania. The Club Room affords collectors the opportunity to meet other collectors in a charming, relaxed atmosphere. Stunning display arrangements decorate the Club Room -- a feature that should be of particular interest to those collectors interested in creating their own displays of NCS Coin-Medals.

In short, we believe that The Franklin Mint Collectors Society has much to offer. And, we further believe that you, as a member of the truly unique and respected National Commemorative Society, have much to offer us in terms of your interest and involvement in the fascinating world of collecting. For we believe that we can benefit from the sense of involvement, the suggestions, the exchange of ideas that has distinguished the National Commemorative Society since its founding.

Enclosed in this edition of the NCS NEWSLETTER you will find a form you may fill out in order to obtain more information concerning The Franklin Mint Collectors Society. If you think you may be interested in becoming a member, please complete the form and return it with your monthly ballot.

I will be glad to answer any inquiries you may have concerning The Franklin Mint Collectors Society, and am looking forward to welcoming you as a member.

Sincerely,

William F. Krieg
 William F. Krieg
 Vice President
 Collector Relations



JAMES BERRY

**Sculptor of the NCS
Paul Revere's Ride
Bicentennial
Coin-Medal**

James Berry was born on June 20, 1906, in London, England. He attended Russell Hill School, where he received many honors for his work as a painter.

In 1925, he emigrated to New Zealand. After working as a farmer for three years, he became an artist for magazine publications. He later served as a staff artist for a New Zealand newspaper and finally became a full-time sculptor.

Mr. Berry is a former president, and the current vice-president, of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. He is also a member of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, an honorary member of the Wellington Art Club, an honorary member of the Auckland Philatelic Society, and a member of the Council of the Friends of the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Mr. Berry resides with his wife in their home overlooking Wellington Harbor. The Berrys have five married daughters and 14 grandchildren.

His principal achievements include:

- **Coins:** New Zealand Waitangi Crown, 1935; Fiji 12-sided three pence design, 1947; New Zealand Crown, 1949; six circulating designs for New Zealand's decimal coinage, 1966; New Zealand James Cook Bicentenary Dollar, 1968; Western Samoa Robert Louis Stevenson Commemorative Dollar, 1969; New Zealand Mount Cook Commemorative Dollar, 1969.

- **Medals:** Royal New Zealand Aero Club Gold Medal, 1935; Reverse of the New Zealand Centennial Medal, 1940; New Zealand Centennial Medal, Institute of Engineers, 1940; New Zealand Library Association Medal, 1945; Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Badge, 1947; British Empire Games Medals, 1952; Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Decimal Coinage Medal, 1967; James Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969; Bureau of Asian South Pacific Adult Education Medal, 1969; Robert E. Peary Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1970; Oliver Cromwell Commemorative Medal, Britannia Commemorative Society, 1971.

- **Stamps:** Mr. Berry has designed over 170 stamps for New Zealand and other countries.



THE PAUL REVERE'S RIDE BICENTENNIAL COIN-MEDAL
Sculptured by James Berry

128th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

*A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night.
From Paul Revere's Ride by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

Paul Revere was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 1, 1735, the son of a silversmith who immigrated to the colonies from France. After attending North Grammar School in Boston, young Revere served as a second lieutenant in the French and Indian War. In 1756, he took part in an ill-fated expedition against a French post at Crown Point.

Returning from service in the summer of 1757, he married Sarah Orne, and entered his father's business.

Revere was one of the first colonists to hear—and answer—the call of freedom, and soon became a member of such patriotic groups

as the Sons of Liberty and the Long Room Club. He also began engraving a series of political cartoons that criticized England's oppressive policies toward the colonies.

During this time, Revere befriended men such as John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Between 1770 and 1773, he was a mounted messenger for the patriots in Boston. In the fall of 1773, when British tea ships arrived in Boston harbor, Revere rode out and alerted other ports along the seaboard to prohibit the landing of English vessels. And, on December 16, 1773, Revere was one of 50 patriots who took

part in the Boston Tea Party.

In the spring of 1775, the British commander in chief of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, General Thomas Gage, decided the time had come for a show of strength against the patriots. He gave orders to confiscate supplies stored by the colonists at Concord, and to arrest Hancock and Adams who were then at Lexington.

The colonists learned of Gage's plan, and on April 16—four days before the British were to begin their mission—Revere rode off to Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams, and to alert the Concord patriots to hide their supplies.

On his way back to Boston, Revere made arrangements with a Colonel Conant that if the British were to start their mission by crossing the Charles River, then two lanterns should be hung in the steeple of the North Church. If, on the other hand, the British were to move by land, then only one lantern would burn from the steeple. (Contrary to popular belief, the signal was not meant to alert Revere, but to notify Conant and his men to send word to Lexington should Revere be delayed by the British.)

In the evening of April 18, the British were observed assembling on Boston Common. The patriots' intelligence network was so efficient that before the British force of 700 men had fully assembled, word of their movement had spread to patriot leaders in and around Boston. One leader, Dr. Joseph Warren, instructed Revere and William Dawes Jr. to

mount and spread the news to the colonists in the area. In turn, Revere instructed Captain John Pulling to hang two lanterns in the steeple of the North Church.

By midnight, Revere had reached Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams. Then, joined by Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott, Revere headed for Concord.

On their way, the three patriots were stopped by a British patrol. Dawes and Prescott managed to escape, but Revere was held prisoner.

After being interrogated, Revere was set free. His experience with the British did not dampen his spirits. He returned directly to Lexington to assist Hancock and Adams in their flight.

After the trio had arrived in Burlington, it was discovered that a trunk belonging to Hancock and containing valuable papers had been left at Lexington. It was Paul Revere who risked his life to return and secure the trunk. Before he left Lexington, Revere saw a column of British soldiers marching on to Lexington Green where a group of patriots, known as minute men, were waiting.

The courage displayed by Paul Revere on the night of April 18-19, 1775, was a virtue common to many in the colonies' struggle for independence. Revere, and his fellow patriots, were our country's first citizen-soldiers, and their example has proved an inspiration for the generations of Americans who have followed.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 13 - Number 9

April, 1975

JOHN MASIEJCZYK WINS EXHIBIT AWARD FOR FIRST QUARTER

An imaginative display of NCS coin-medals (*see picture on page 2*), designed and constructed by John Masiejczyk of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has won First Prize in the First Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1975. For his efforts, Mr. Masiejczyk has received the cash prize of \$250.00 and a handsome gold-plated trophy.

His display was exhibited at the Philadelphia Metro Coin Convention, where it received fine reviews from those in attendance.

The Second Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1975 is now under way. Entries may be exhibited any time between April 1 and June 30, 1975. A \$250.00 cash prize and a gold-plated trophy will be given for the best NCS exhibit presented during this period, and two additional awards will be made for the best NCS exhibit presented during each of the two subsequent quarters of 1975. All four 1975 winners will then compete in the yearly finals, and an Honorary Lifetime Membership in NCS will be awarded to the

member whose exhibit is judged "Best of 1975."

MARINE BICENTENNIAL SELECTED BY NCS MEMBERS FOR 137TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 137th NCS Commemorative — the 37th issue of Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in December, 1975.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps	68%
A Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette	22%
A Commemorative Tribute to American Family Life	6%
A Commemorative Tribute to Little League Baseball	4%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the Publication of Thomas Paine's **Common Sense**

A Commemorative in Honor of the 25th Anniversary of the First Transcontinental Television Broadcast (President Truman Opening the Japanese Peace Conference)

The current ballot is for the 138th NCS Commemorative (the thirty-eighth commemorative in Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in January, 1976. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by May 15 to be included in the count.

REFERENCE BOOKS AVAILABLE

Deluxe editions of the NCS Reference Book, **THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY AND ITS FIRST FIFTY ISSUES**, are still available. Included in this unique compendium are pictures and biographies of the sculptors, historical articles on the subjects commemorated, pictures of the prize winning quarterly displays a highly informative section tracing the history of NCS from its beginnings through its early days, and a host of other information.

These books are available on a first-come, first-served basis at their original price of \$8.50.



John Masiejczyk won \$250 for this display of NCS coin-medals



MORE VOTES FOR GOLD

I too would like to vote for a NCS gold medal in 1976. In particular, I would like to see both a gold and silver medal issued in July, 1976, commemorating the Bicentennial of the United States. These medals would be serially numbered, the same size as the present medals in Series III, and of the same design. Each member would have the option to purchase one or both of these medals. I look forward to some positive action on the issue by NCS.

Butram C. Hopkins, II (0892)
Dallas, Texas

As a member of NCS, I favor the choice of a gold coin for the July, 1976 issue in lieu of a silver coin.

I would also like to second the suggestion of Bedford W. Lasley, Jr., regarding monthly installments prior to July 1976 for those who would choose a gold, instead of a silver, medal.

James D. Skelly (1075)
Locust Valley, N.Y.

RECENT DONATIONS

May I express the deep appreciation of The American Legion for your thoughtfulness in sending the Sterling Silver Proof No. 1, of the 126th Commemorative Coin-Medal honoring Sergeant Alvin York and Lieutenant Audie Murphy.

Please thank all those responsible for this, and be assured it will be placed in our Archives, and displayed with pride.

James M. Wagonseller
National Commander
The American Legion
Indianapolis, Indiana

• *The American Legion has received Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the Alvin York and Audie Murphy Commemorative Coin-Medal.*

We acknowledge with appreciation our copy of the National Commemorative Society's medal for February featuring Mount Vernon and portraits of General

and Mrs. George Washington. This commemorative piece will have an appropriate place in our collections.

Charles C. Wall
Resident Director
The Mount Vernon Ladies'
Association of the Union,
Mount Vernon, Virginia

• *The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association has received Sterling Silver Proof No. 1 of the Mount Vernon Commemorative Coin-Medal.*

AMERICAN WOMAN NOMINATED

In the past, NCS has honored war heroes, historical places, famous personalities, and the like. I believe that there is one subject which deserves recognition—recognition that is long overdue.

My nomination, The American Woman.

She is a wife, mother, daughter, doctor, nurse, housekeeper, etc.

I hope other members of NCS agree.

Elmer DeVay (03626)
North Braddock, Pa.

"SPIRIT OF 76" NOMINATED

I would like to nominate for the July 1976 issue the theme "Spirit of 76."

On the obverse the famed figures depicting the "Spirit of 76" could be featured. As for the reverse, the Bill of Rights would be a particularly fitting theme for the 200th Anniversary of our great nation.

James D. Martin (1652)
Ferndale, Michigan

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR '76

The Coin-Medals of The National Commemorative Society have almost always been devoted to outstanding Americans and to important events in American history. This is proper since the medallic commemoration of the United States is the primary concern of NCS.

It would seem, therefore, that next year would offer The National Commemorative Society a golden opportunity to commemorate Bicentennial events. However, in checking NCS Coin-Medals of the past ten years, I find that the Declaration of Independence, Washington's crossing of the Delaware, Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Paul Jones, Patrick Henry, Boston Tea Party, Alexander Hamilton, Nathan Hale, John Hancock, John Barry, Valley Forge, George Washington, First Continental Congress, Thirteen Original States, Betsy Ross, and Independence Hall have, among other themes relating to our nation's 200th birthday, already been commemorated. Also, Paul Revere's Ride, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Battles of Lexington and Concord are currently being commemorated by NCS.

Although not every Revolutionary War event or leader is honored by past NCS Coin-Medals, the most significant of these have already received recognition. And, as 1976 nears, it appears increasingly obvious that any Bicentennial event that NCS

has failed to commemorate will be more than adequately represented in other medallic series. With this in mind, wouldn't it be a good idea for NCS to issue a distinctive group of Bicentennial Coin-Medals which honor a subject of utmost importance to the United States and yet does not repeat the Revolutionary War theme?

While no one disputes that, without the Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence, there would have been no free and independent United States, we must also remember that, if it had ended there, the present-day United States, even allowing for population growth, would still be a largely unsettled land. In other words, one of the major things that has contributed to the growth of the United States and its distinctive American character has been its settlement by many different races and nationalities.

The Indians (honored on the third NCS medal) were already here but no adequate recognition has been given on NCS medals to the English, Germans, Irish, Spanish, French, Negroes, Jews, Scandinavians, Slavs and other nationalities.

During 1976, it would be possible to honor, each month, one of the peoples that contributed to the America of today. The obverse of each medal might depict a specific man or woman of the honored ethnic background who has "made good" in America, while the reverse might include vignettes representing their con-

tributions to American agriculture, science, industry, or other fields. Thus, a medal honoring the Germans might depict Charles Steinmetz with a reverse depicting electrical symbols, which would be appropriate to Steinmetz in particular and the scientific contributions of the Germans as a whole. Since it would not be possible to honor every nationality on an individual basis during 1976, the medal for July could honor Americans of all nationalities, creeds and beliefs as a group.

Name withheld by request.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 130 — May, 1975

United States Army Bicentennial
Sculptor — Lewis King

No. 131 — June, 1975
Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Sculptor — Hal Reed

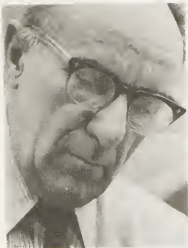
No. 132 — July, 1975
Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor — Calvin Massey

No. 133 — August, 1975
Continental Congress Bicentennial
Sculptor — William Shoyer

No. 134 — September, 1975
Patrick Henry's Speech Bicentennial
Sculptor — James Ferrell

No. 135 — October, 1975
United States Navy Bicentennial
Sculptor — Lewis King

No. 136 — November, 1975
Jack Benny Memorial
Sculptor — To be announced



ERNEST SCHROEDER
Sculptor of the NCS
Lexington and Concord
Bicentennial

Ernest Schroeder was born January 9, 1916, in Brooklyn, New York. He began his art career auspiciously by winning the John Wanamaker Children's Art Award for three consecutive years — at the ages of 9, 10 and 11.

At 16, Mr. Schroeder began studies with the famous German artist George Grosz, while at the same time taking course in life drawing and anatomy at the Art Students League. At the age of 25, he won a National Competition in Sculpture with two 18-foot figures he created for the

Federal Building at the New York World's Fair.

He has been a successful commercial artist and is also a well-known portraitist.

In 1970, Mr. Schroeder joined The Franklin Mint as a sculptor-designer. He now lives in Concordville, Pennsylvania, with his wife Constance, who is also an artist. His hobbies are yacht design, sailing and natural history.

His principal achievements include:

Medals: Apollo 7, America in Space Series, The Franklin Mint, 1970; Samuel Clemens, The Gallery of Great Americans, 1970; British Soldiers Land to Enforce Custom Laws (1768), Washington Takes Command of His Troops (1775), British Troops Evacuate Boston (1776), Backwoodsman Thrash Tories in South (1780), Howe's Troops Put Down Mutiny (1781), Both Sides Sign Peace Treaty at Paris (1783), The Franklin Mint History of the American Revolution, 1970-71; Medals honoring Galen and Louis Pasteur, Medical Heritage Society, 1970; First Covered Wagons West, California Commemorative Society, 1971, and commemorative medals honoring Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and General Robert E. Lee.

• *Sculpture:* Two 18-foot figures, Federal Building, New York World's Fair, 1939; "Primitive Man," American Museum of Natural History; "Riding Lesson"; "Rabbit"; "Reaching Baby"; "Dip"; and many sculptures on the subject of childhood.



LEXINGTON AND CONCORD BICENTENNIAL
COIN-MEDAL

Sculptured by Ernest Schroeder

129th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

In 1774 the British named General Thomas Gage military governor and commander in chief of Massachusetts. That colony, long considered by the British as the most revolutionary of all the colonies, had been the scene of a series of rebellious acts aimed against unpopular British trade regulations.

In Gage, the British had a proven military strategist and administrator. Born around 1720 in Gloucestershire, England, Gage had vast military experience in the New World. He fought at Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian War and, after the fall of Montreal in 1760, served as Montreal's military governor.

Then, in 1763, he became the commander of the entire British Army in North America.

Upon assuming his duties in

Massachusetts, Gage found a near-explosive situation.

As early as March 5, 1770, a violent clash between the colonists and British troops resulted in the deaths of five civilians in front of Boston's Old State House. That incident, popularly known as the Boston Massacre, was indeed a sign of things to come.

In December of 1773, a group of colonists took part in the Boston Tea Party. Outraged by England's attempt to establish a tea monopoly in Massachusetts, the patriots raided British ships in Boston harbor and cast crate after crate of tea overboard.

Then, on June 1, 1774, the British closed the port. This act infuriated all of the colonies, and hastened the day when war between Britain and her colonies would be triggered.

Immediately, towns around the Boston area began to arm and train their local militia. In Concord, patriot leaders began storing a cache of military supplies.

When Gage learned of the existence of the supplies in Concord, he decided that a show of strength was necessary. He also decided to send troops to the town of Lexington to apprehend two patriot leaders — John Hancock and Samuel Adams — who had taken refuge there.

On the evening of April 18, 1775, Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, acting under Gage's orders, assembled a detachment of about 700 redcoats on the foot of Boston Common. Naturally, the operation was meant to be a surprise, however, the patriots discovered Gage's plan. And, Joseph Warren, a patriot leader, charged Paul Revere and William Dawes with the duty of alerting the patriots in Concord and Lexington.

A British advance party under the command of Major John Pitcairn arrived at Lexington shortly before dawn on the morning of April 19. (Hancock and Adams had already taken flight to Burlington before the British entered Lexington.)

On Lexington Green, Pitcairn and his men came face-to-face with a group of minutemen, commanded by Captain John Parker.

Parker instructed his men not to fire unless fired upon. "But," Parker added, "if they mean to have war, let it begin here." It is not certain just who fired the first shot on Lexington Green, but by the time the smoke had cleared,

eight minutemen laid dead.

Meanwhile, Colonel Smith had advanced on Concord in search of the patriots' supplies. Since the British plan had been discovered the previous night, the patriots had managed to remove their supplies to places of greater safety outside Concord. What few supplies were found in the town were burned by the redcoats.

Seeing the flames rise over Concord and thinking the worst, the minutemen — by this time amassed in large numbers — advanced toward the town.

At the foot of the Old North Bridge which crossed the Concord River, the minutemen encountered three companies of redcoats. Here was fired what the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson would later call "the shot heard round the world." In the battle that followed, two patriots and three redcoats were killed.

The battle at the Old North Bridge lasted barely three minutes before the British retreated back to Boston. All throughout the retreat, the redcoats were met by bands of patriots and suffered severe losses.

From a military point of view, the actions at Lexington and Concord on that day in the spring of 1775 might best be described as mere skirmishes. But in a deeper, historic sense, those *skirmishes* marked the beginning of one of the most profound revolutions the world has ever seen.

The men who raised arms that day against the British were no longer colonists, they were indeed Americans.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 13—Number 10

May, 1975

LAFAYETTE SELECTED FOR 138TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in Honor of the Revolutionary war hero, the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 138th NCS Commemorative—the 38th issue in Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in January, 1976.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

- A Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette72%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the Publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*17%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 25th Anniversary of the First Transcontinental Television Broadcast7%
- A Commemorative Tribute to American Family Life4%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

- A Commemorative in Honor of the Settling of the American West
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 350th Anniversary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island and the Founding of New Amsterdam

The current ballot is for the 139th NCS Commemorative (the

thirty-ninth commemorative in Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in February, 1976. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by June 20 to be included in the count.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 131—June, 1975

Charles A. Lindbergh Memorial
Sculptor—Hal Reed

No. 132—July, 1975

Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor—Calvin Massey

No. 133—August, 1975

Continental Congress
Bicentennial

Sculptor—William Shoyer

No. 134—September, 1975

Patrick Henry's Speech
Bicentennial

Sculptor—James Ferrell

No. 135—October, 1975

United States Navy Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King

(continued page 4)

Specially Designed Albums are Available for NCS Collectors

Deluxe albums designed to hold 50 NCS proofs and nameplates from Series I, II or III are currently available. These handsome albums offer maximum protection for your valuable NCS collection and allow you to display both sides of your coin-medals without removing them from the album.

Each album contains 10 pages (5 coin-medals per page). A distinctive gold design appears on the richly grained maroon cover and spine. Priced at \$12.50 each, albums may be ordered directly from NCS headquarters. Please be sure to indicate the Series number with your remittance.



Pictured is the Deluxe Album for NCS Series III Commemoratives.



IN THE MAILBAG

LOOKING AHEAD TO JULY '76

My suggestion for the July 1976 NCS coin-medal is as follows:

First, I think we should strive to retain our 'silver identity.' However, I feel that a gold insert appearing in the center of the coin-medal would be appropriate. On one side of the insert could be a depiction of our nation's first flag; on the other side, our current 50-Star flag.

The silver part of the medal could be divided in quarters: four quarters to a side—eight in all. Each of the eight sections could then represent a single 25-year period in our nation's history.

Within each section, an event of historical significance which occurred during that period could be portrayed. The signing of the Declaration of Independence, for example, could be depicted in the section representing the period of 1776-1801, while man's first step on the moon could represent the period of 1951-1976.

The intervening sections would, of course, depict scenes representative of the given period.

I am very proud of this great nation, and I believe, no matter

what design is finally chosen, the members of NCS should select a design for the Bicentennial coin-medal second to none.

Joseph Keen (2363)
Newark, N.J.

WATERGATE

The events which took place between June 1972 and August 1974—commonly grouped under the name *Watergate*—form one of the most trying periods in the history of the United States.

In itself, the Watergate affair was hardly in keeping with the finest of American traditions. However, I feel that the way in which Americans conducted themselves during and after the episode is representative of their strength through times of travail.

NCS should commemorate this period which proved beyond doubt the courage of the American people, and the greatness of their government.

Name and address
withheld by request

• *NCS headquarters has received several suggestions similar to the one above. We feel that the topic is worth discussing, and urge members to write and tell us their feelings.*

IN THE WORKS

(continued from page 1)

No. 136—November, 1975

Jack Benny Memorial

Sculptor—To Be Announced

No. 137—December, 1975

U.S. Marine Corps Bicentennial

Sculptor—To Be Announced

LOST AND STOLEN PROOFS

Here is the latest cumulative list of lost and stolen NCS proofs. If you come across any of these proofs, please communicate immediately with NCS.

Membership No.	Proofs
0012	1st
0027	1st thru 74th
0074	6th
0106	6th
0130	2nd, 4th
0131	1st
0141	2nd thru 92nd
0155	25th, 26th
0185	1st thru 54th
0206	2nd thru 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 52nd, 60th, 62nd, 65th, 68th, 72nd, 74th, 75th, 80th and 86th
0233	1st thru 20th
0264	12th thru 15th, 22nd, 31st
0297	51st thru 81st
0333	1st thru 30th
0359	101st thru 122nd
0371	20th
0376	30th
0382	14th

0388	83rd, 84th, 85th
0470	36th
0476	14th, 15th, 17th,
0534	1st thru 36th
0574	21st thru 26th
0576	1st thru 5th
0595	1st thru 10th, 21st
0639	1st thru 60th
0713	1st thru 50th
0796	1st thru 10th
0797	1st thru 10th
0842	94th, 95th, 96th
0878	4th, 5th
0909	24th
0965	64th thru 86th
0996	1st thru 24th
1118	1st thru 57th
1246	1st thru 20th
1251	1st thru 41st, 83rd, 84th
1289	41st, 42nd
1295	1st thru 51st
1324	1st thru 15th
1346	1st thru 42nd
1455	59th thru 72nd
1461	71st thru 74th
1490	71st, 72nd
1535	1st thru 25th
1550	21st, 22nd
1692	1st thru 16th
1731	11th, 51st thru 88th
1804	51st thru 74th
1815	70th
1851	1st thru 21st
1874	28th, 34th
1965	101st thru 112th
1968	38th thru 89th
2000	1st thru 6th, 9th thru 20th
2066	8th
2068	46th
2160	14th
2211	68th, 69th

2254	1st thru 20th
2341	66th
2379	1st thru 24th
2412	1st thru 30th
2418	1st thru 57th
2419	1st thru 47th
2436	73rd thru 85th
2529	3rd thru 92nd
2537	51st thru 87th
2598	11th thru 20th
2657	25th
2672	75th thru 100th
2696	1st thru 24th
2760	73rd thru 77th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
2787	1st thru 10th
2805	1st thru 15th
2823	12th, 13th, 14th
2893	1st thru 18th
2961	73rd
2970	1st thru 7th
3094	46th thru 50th
3154	9th
3169	1st thru 10th
3221	1st
3238	3rd, 21st
3300	78th thru 87th
3316	1st thru 14th
3390	1st thru 11th
3406	51st thru 82nd
3424	1st thru 39th
3528	20th, 21st
3619	1st thru 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th
3628	1st thru 50th
3716	1st thru 108th, 111th
3806	11th
3807	1st thru 57th
3836	1st thru 114th
3849	47th
3870	1st thru 15th
3891	1st thru 54th
3905	1st thru 30th
3948	1st thru 10th
3956	1st thru 52nd
3984	35th
3986	1st thru 10th, 21st thru 30th
4074	1st thru 50th, 60th, 64th, 65th, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
4076	1st thru 69th
4113	41st
4145	1st thru 40th, 42nd, 44th thru 48th, 52nd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 59th thru 70th
4175	59th
4200	83rd, 84th
4296	1st thru 10th, 14th, 15th
4383	1st thru 49th
4422	51st thru 71st
4469	24th, 31st thru 34th
4481	12th
4558	24th
4591	11th
4660	23rd
4721	21st thru 25th, 31st, 33rd thru 37th, 39th
4743	22nd, 23rd, 24th
4790	1st, 2nd
4812	17th
4856	1st thru 78th
4974	1st thru 23rd
5018	1st thru 4th, 6th thru 72nd
5068	25th
5102	1st, 10th
5150	31st thru 40th
5168	1st thru 86th
5187	1st thru 48th
5227	14th
5243	45th
5252	19th



LEWIS KING
Sculptor of the NCS
United States
Army
Bicentennial
Coin-Medal

Lewis King was born in Philadelphia on April 26, 1919. He was educated at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia; American University in Washington, D.C.; Maryland University, and Corcoran Art School in Washington, D.C.

During the course of his education, he served apprenticeships under Thomas Hudson Jones from 1957-1965 and Rudolph Evans from 1958-1961.

Mr. King is presently the Chief Sculptor for the Institute of Heraldry, Department of the Army. In this capacity, he has designed numerous military medals, seals, insignia and badges for many departments of the U.S. government.

His principal achievements include:

- *Coins and Medals:* Antarctica Service Medal (reverse), 1962; Air Force Congressional Medal of Honor, United States Air Force, 1963; Medal for Heroism (for R.O.T.C.), United States Army, 1966; Defense Atomic Support Command Medal, United States Army, 1967; Vietnam Service Medal, Department of State, 1967; Hollins College Medallion, Hollins College, Roanoke, Virginia, 1968; World War I Armistice Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1968; 369th Infantry Regiment Commemorative, American Negro Commemorative Society, 1970; General Joseph W. Stilwell Coin-Medal, International Fraternal Commemorative Society, 1972; Valley Forge Encampment Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1972; Dr. Mary Walker Coin-Medal, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres, 1972.
- *Sculptor:* Little Boy (Life Size Garden Figure), Sculptor's Garden, 1966; The Indiana Medal of Honor Memorial, War Memorial Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1968; Presidential Eagle, The White House, 1970.
- *Awards:* Letters of commendation received from General Earle G. Wheeler (former Joint Chiefs of Staff); Admiral David L. McDonald (former Chief of Naval Operations); General Harold K. Johnson (former Chief of Staff, United States Army), and Major General Kenneth G. Sickham (former Adjutant General).



UNITED STATES ARMY BICENTENNIAL COIN MEDAL

Sculptured by Lewis King

130th COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

After the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress was quick to realize the importance of unity in the colonies' struggle against England. One colony alone could not hope to rout the forces of what was then the most powerful country on earth. But with support of the several colonies there was at least a chance.

Consequently, the Massachusetts patriots appealed to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia to create an army that would draw its strength from all the colonies. On June 14, 1775, the Philadelphia congress responded and established the Continental Army. And that date is still commemorated by today's army as the day of its founding.

The day after the creation of the new army, congress appointed

a tall, impressive-looking Virginian, George Washington, as the army's first commander in chief.

The selection of Washington was indeed a wise one. It is true that some of his contemporaries had more military experience, but few could match the Virginia planter in his personal character or in his sense of duty to a cause he believed so deeply in. Indeed, Washington's commitment to the cause of freedom and independence was so profound that he offered to serve as commander in chief without pay.

After Washington formally took command of the new army on July 3, 1775, he quickly realized the difficulty of the task confronting him. Not only was he charged with fighting one of the most powerful military forces in the history of the world, but the army of which he took com-

mand could hardly have been described as a body fit for such a monumental undertaking. For when Washington assumed command, his army consisted of local and state militia, described by the general himself as: "... a mixed multitude of people—under very little discipline, order or government."

Washington's first military objective was to drive the British from Boston. But to do this, discipline had to be instilled in his troops. Accordingly, he set out to mold a force of volunteers on proven European traditions.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia congress was enacting the various rules and regulations to govern the formation of the army. The plans enacted in Philadelphia called for the creation of 28 infantry regiments, each one comprised of 728 men. In addition, there was established one regiment of riflemen, and one of artillery.

Congress itself assumed the responsibilities of pay and supply. There were problems, however. By the time of the formal changeover to the new system on January 1, 1776, there had been very few enlistments. And since the term of enlistment was set for only one year, there was a constant turnover of personnel, thereby reducing the number of experienced soldiers in the field. Indeed, the original plan called for a total troop strength of 20,000, but in fact, the size of the Continental Army never exceeded 18,000 during the course of the

Revolution.

Before the Revolution, of course, the colonies had relied upon England for their manufactured goods. But after Lexington and Concord, the Americans were forced to look elsewhere for their supplies. Most of the war supplies were obtained in the West Indies, where the French and Dutch allies had shipped many of the goods needed to carry on the fight against England.

Today, the first American soldier's counterpart is the best equipped soldier in the world. However, in the days of the Revolution, even the basic tools of the fighting man were hard to come by. It was not until 1779 that uniforms for the new army began arriving from France. But even then, few enlisted men could obtain them, and were literally forced to wear anything they could get.

The standard weapon for the continental soldier was a smooth-bore, muzzle-loading musket. In the hands of a trained marksman, the weapon could be fired three times per minute.

The army has changed in many ways since those early days. But one thing has remained the same: the courage displayed by the American fighting man in the defeat of the British has been duplicated time and again throughout our country's history whenever freedom has been threatened.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 14 - Number 1

June, 1975

MARATHON NOMINATION CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

A special NOMINATIONS form is enclosed with this issue of the NCS NEWSLETTER. Each member is asked to list on this form all subjects which he or she believes are worthy of commemoration by NCS. All of the resulting nominations will be tabulated, and the new subjects placed on future ballots will be those which were nominated by the largest number of NCS members.

In the event some incident of special importance to Americans occurs during the ensuing months, it may be added to the ballot as an additional choice. But the main choices will come from the results of this semi-annual nomination campaign.

REMINDER: QUARTERLY EXHIBIT CONTEST CLOSES JULY 10

The deadline for receipt of photographs for entry in the current Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest is July 10. The Quarterly Prize of \$250 will be awarded to the NCS member who submits a photograph of the most interest-

ing display of NCS material exhibited at some time during the months of April, May or June, 1975. The winner of this Quarterly Contest then becomes eligible to win an Honorary Lifetime Membership by having his exhibit chosen the "Best of 1975."

MEMBERS SELECT 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF "COMMON SENSE" FOR 139TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the Publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 139th NCS Commemorative—the 39th issue of Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in February, 1976.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

- A Commemorative in Honor of the 200th Anniversary of the Publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*63%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the Settling of the American West20%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 350th Anniversary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island and the Founding of New Amsterdam14%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 25th Anniversary of the First Transcontinental Television Broadcast3%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded, are:

- A Commemorative Tribute to Juliette Low (Founder of the Girl Scouts of America)
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 100th Anniversary of the National Baseball League

The current ballot is for the 140th NCS Commemorative (the fortieth commemorative in Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in March, 1976. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by July 20 to be included in the count.

NEWSLETTER BINDERS BEING MAILED

Complimentary binders to hold the next ten issues of the NCS NEWSLETTER (comprising Volume 14 of the NEWSLETTER) will be sent out to all NCS members in good standing.

If you are missing binders, or parts of binders, for any of the previous thirteen volumes of the NEWSLETTER, please let us know and we will send you what you are missing free of charge. Please indicate whether you are missing the whole binder or parts of it.

Each binder consists of a backbone, an outer acetate cover and an inner printed cover.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

- No. 132—July, 1975
Battle of Bunker Hill Bicentennial
Sculptor—Calvin Massey
- No. 133—August, 1975
Continental Congress Bicentennial
Sculptor—William Shoyer
- No. 134—September, 1975
Patrick Henry's Speech Bicentennial
Sculptor—James Ferrell
- No. 135—October, 1975
United States Navy Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King
- No. 136—November, 1975
Jack Benny Memorial
Sculptor—Ernest Lauser
- No. 137—December, 1975
United States Marine Corps Bicentennial
Sculptor—Lewis King
- No. 138—January, 1976
Commemorative Tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette
Sculptor—to be announced

IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARIES IN 1976 . . .

Many members have requested that NCS publish a list of important forthcoming anniversaries suitable for commemoration by the society during 1976. In response to these requests, the following list is presented, as an aid in helping members make their selections for the NOMINATIONS FORM which accompanies this issue of the NCS NEWSLETTER.

The events listed below, however, are but a few of the many which could be commemorated by NCS during 1976. We invite all members to add their own suggestions—including those for subjects which do not have an anniversary coming up.

25TH ANNIVERSARY (1951)

General Dwight D. Eisenhower assumes duties as Supreme Commander of all NATO forces.

The Twenty-second Amendment, limiting the President to two four-year terms, becomes law upon being ratified by 36 states.

U.S. forces drive communists from Seoul to recapture the South Korean capital.

The Columbia Broadcasting System presents the nation's first commercial color telecast.

The Japanese peace treaty is signed in San Francisco.

The Atomic Energy Commission announces the first production of electric power by an atomic reactor.

50TH ANNIVERSARY (1926)

Richard Byrd and Floyd Bennett make the first successful flight over the North Pole.

Army Air Corps created by Congress.

Warner Brothers Studios introduces motion pictures coordinated with sound (The "Talkies").

Henry Ford introduces the 40-hour work week.

100TH ANNIVERSARY (1876)

Alexander Graham Bell transmits first telephone message.

General Custer's entire force massacred at the Little Big Horn.

Colorado enters the Union.

American Library Association is organized.

Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer* is published.
Harvard publishes *Lampoon*, America's first undergraduate humor magazine.

200TH ANNIVERSARY (1776)

Washington raises first national Flag at his headquarters at Cambridge.

New Hampshire adopts first written state constitution.

Congress resolves that the "representatives of the people" form new state governments in those colonies "where no governments sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs have been hitherto established . . ."

A mass meeting in Philadelphia calls for a convention to write a constitution.

Congress resolves to commission Indians for military service.

Secret committee visits Betsy Ross and requests she make a flag for the United Colonies.

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offers a resolution in Congress which holds "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

Caesar Rodney, a Delaware delegate to Congress, casts decisive vote on the resolution for the Declaration of Independence.

Congress appoints a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence.

Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress.

Declaration of Independence read before the army by Washington's orders.

The name of the United States of America adopted by resolution of the Continental Congress.

Nathan Hale captured and executed by the British.

Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Silas Deane appointed commissioners to France.

Thomas Paine's *American Crisis*—"These are the times that try men's souls."—makes its first appearance.

Washington wins a major victory over the British at Trenton after crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night.

Mary Katherine Goddard, editor and publisher of the *Maryland Journal*, printed first copy of the Declaration of Independence with the names of the signers attached.

Phi Beta Kappa founded at William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

300TH ANNIVERSARY (1676)

Bacon's Rebellion brings on civil war in the colony of Virginia as a result of the corruption and tyranny of Governor Berkeley.

Completion of the new assembly's reform legislation leads to the first revolution in the colonies.

The patriot Thomas Hanford is executed by Governor Berkeley. Hanford becomes the first native-born American to perish in the name of freedom.

Patriotic citizens of Jamestown burn the town rather than have it the capital of a tyrant.

350TH ANNIVERSARY (1626)

The Pilgrims at Plymouth agree to buy out interest of their financial backers in London for the sum of 1,800 pounds.

Salem is founded by settlers from Gloucester under the leadership of Roger Conant.

QUARTERLY DISPLAY CONTEST RULES

For the benefit of new NCS members—and as a refresher for Charter Members—we are listing below the Official Rules for entering the Quarterly NCS Display Contest.

The rules are simple:

1. The exhibit can be presented at any coin show or coin club meeting where displays of numismatic material are welcome.

2. The exhibit must show some individual creativity or imagination on the part of the exhibitor. It does not necessarily have to include every one of the NCS coin-medals issued.

3. A good-quality photograph of the display must be submitted to NCS together with the following information:

- a. Name, address and number of the member.
- b. Date and place of the exhibition.
- c. Mention of any award or special reception given by the coin club or the convention to the display.
4. The same display may be entered more than once, unless it has already won a quarterly NCS cash prize. But, each time it is entered, it must be exhibited at a different place.

This, then, is a wonderful opportunity for you to win cash and recognition for your creative efforts and at the same time to show off your unique collection of NCS proofs.



HAL REED
Sculptor of the NCS
Charles A. Lindbergh
Memorial
Coin-Medal

Hal Reed was born February 22, 1921, in Frederick, Oklahoma. He studied at the Trade Technical College, the Art Center School of Los Angeles, the Art League of San Francisco, and under Nicolai Fechin and Burt Proctor.

During World War II, he served as a photomapping officer. He was awarded a battlefield commission and won five battle stars and the bronze star for distinguished service. After a successful 25-year career in the industrial photogrammetric field (where accurate measurements are made from aerial photo-

graphs), Mr. Reed turned his full attention to art in 1970.

He was president of the Council of Traditional Artists' Societies, past president of the Valley Artists' Guild, and past chairman of the Southern Chapter of the Artists' Advisory Board to the California State Fair. Mr. Reed is also a member of the American Artists' Professional League, the American Institute of Fine Arts, the California Art Club and the San Fernando Art Club. He also founded the Art League of Los Angeles.

His painting "Long Vigil" was selected for former California Governor Ronald Reagan's office. Mr. Reed is also the author of the book *How to Compose Pictures*, published in 1969.

His principal achievements include:

- *Medals*: "The Atomic Age," Society of Medalists, 1971; The Robert Fulton Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1971; Eleanor Roosevelt Medal, Societe de Femmes Celebres, 1971.

- *Awards*: First Award, Portrait, Tri-Club Show, Valley Artists' Guild, 1964; Jose Drudis Foundation Purchase Award and Grant-in-Aid, 1964; First Award, Portrait, California Art Club, 1964; Fred Mitzen Cash Award for Best Portrait, 1965; Fellowship, American Artists' Professional League of New York, 1967.



THE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH MEMORIAL
COIN-MEDAL

Sculptured by Hal Reed

131st COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY
... he hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; doing, in the figure of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
 —William Shakespeare

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the evening of May 21, 1927, a fragile-looking aircraft appeared in the skies over the Le Bourget Airport near Paris. As soon as the plane touched down it was surrounded by thousands of cheering Parisians. Its pilot—a young, bashful American—was instantly hailed a hero. His arrival in Paris marked the end of one of history's most exciting dramas. For he had just become the first person ever to cross the vast expanse of the Atlantic flying nonstop and alone.

Immediately after the flight, the name Charles A. Lindbergh became synonymous with the word *hero*. Single-handedly, he had captured the imagination of the entire world. For the cour-

age he displayed during the course of a 33½-hour flight which covered more than 3,600 miles, Lindbergh was honored by countries the world over.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born at Detroit, Michigan on February 4, 1902. After two years of study at the University of Wisconsin, the young Lindbergh enrolled in a flying course at Lincoln, Nebraska, making his first solo flight in 1923.

In 1924 Lindbergh became a flying cadet at the United States Air Service Reserve in San Antonio, Texas. And one year later he received his commission as a first lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard.

As a civilian, Lindbergh became a pilot for the United

States Mail Service. It was during this period, while flying the mail between St. Louis and Chicago, that the young aviator became intrigued with the idea of making the nonstop trek across the Atlantic.

With the backing of concerned citizens in St. Louis, Lindbergh began a search for a manufacturer to build a suitable craft for the trans-Atlantic flight. Ryan Airlines, a California-based company, offered to construct such a craft for the sum of \$6,000.

Lindbergh, with the assistance of a Ryan engineer, Donald Hall, worked for months on the plane's design. The result of their efforts was a craft capable of traveling 124 mph, with a range of well over 4,000 miles. Lindbergh named the plane *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

On the morning of May 20, 1927, Lindbergh took off from New York's Roosevelt Field, thereby keeping his rendezvous with destiny.

Returning from Paris, Lindbergh began a whirlwind tour throughout the United States. Flying *The Spirit of St. Louis*, he visited 75 cities. Wherever he went, Lindbergh was greeted as a hero. But through it all, the young pilot maintained his humility, accepting his honors with grace and dignity.

About this time, Anne Spencer Morrow, the daughter of the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, grad-

uated from Smith College. She and Lindbergh met at a reception in Mexico City and were married in 1929.

Mrs. Lindbergh shared her husband's love of flying and accompanied him on many flights. In 1930 the newlyweds set a new transcontinental flight record.

Then in 1932 tragedy struck the Lindberghs. Their 20-month-old son, Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., was kidnapped and later murdered. The incident prompted a public outcry, and led to the passage of the "Lindbergh Laws," making interstate kidnapping a federal offense.

In 1935 Lindbergh and his wife moved to Europe. There he continued to play instrumental roles in the development of modern aviation. And, working with Alexis Carrel, he helped serve humanity with the development of a "mechanical heart."

Upon returning to the United States in 1939, Lindbergh took an unpopular stand when World War II broke out. He urged the United States to remain neutral. However, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he was quick to join arms in the fight, and flew 50 combat missions in the Pacific as a civilian.

After the war he assisted the government in various projects relating to aviation.

Charles A. Lindbergh died at his home in Hawaii on August 26, 1974.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 14—Number 2

July, 1975

JOHN STADNYK WINS EXHIBIT AWARD FOR SECOND QUARTER

An outstanding display of NCS coin-medals (*see picture on next page*), designed and constructed by John Stadnyk of Alpine, California, has won First Prize in the Second Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1975. For his efforts, Mr. Stadnyk has received the cash prize of \$250.00 and a handsome gold-plated trophy.

On April 21, his display—which commemorates the 200th Anniversary of the United States Navy—achieved blue ribbon honors by capturing First Place in a competitive showing at the La Mesa Coin Club exhibit.

The Third Quarterly NCS Exhibit Contest of 1975 is now underway. Entries may be exhibited any time between July 1 and September 30, 1975. A \$250.00 cash prize and a gold-plated trophy will be given for the best NCS exhibit displayed during this period, and one additional award will be made for the best NCS exhibit during the final quarter of 1975. All four winners will then compete in the yearly finals,

and an Honorary Lifetime Membership in NCS will be awarded to the member whose exhibit is judged "Best of 1975."

SETTLING OF AMERICAN WEST SELECTED BY NCS MEMBERS FOR 140TH COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in Honor of the Settling of the American West has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 140th NCS Commemorative—the 40th issue of Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in March, 1976.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

A Commemorative in Honor of the
Settling of the American West
.....45%

A Commemorative in Honor of the
350th Anniversary of the Pur-
chase of Manhattan Island and

the Founding of New Amsterdam32%
 A Commemorative in Honor of the
 100th Anniversary of the Na-
 tional Baseball League16%
 A Commemorative Tribute to Juliet
 Low (founder of the Girl Scouts
 of America)7%

The two new subjects added
 to the ballot this month, each of
 which was duly nominated and
 seconded, are:

A Memorial Tribute to Joseph
 Pulitzer
 A Commemorative in Honor of
 Caesar Rodney's decisive vote on
 the resolution for the Declaration
 of Independence

The current ballot is for the
 41st NCS Commemorative (the
 forty-first commemorative in
 Series III), which is scheduled
 to be issued in April, 1976. This
 ballot must be received at NCS
 headquarters by August 20 to be
 included in the count.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 133—August, 1975
*Continental Congress
 Bicentennial*
 Sculptor—William Shoyer
 No. 134—September, 1975
*Patrick Henry's Speech
 Bicentennial*
 Sculptor—James Ferrell
 No. 135—October, 1975
United States Navy Bicentennial
 Sculptor—Lewis King
 No. 136—November, 1975
Jack Benny Memorial
 Sculptor—Ernest Lauser
 No. 137—December, 1975
*United States Marine Corps
 Bicentennial*
 Sculptor—Lewis King
 No. 138—January, 1976

(continued on page 3)



John Stadnyk won \$250 for this display of NCS coin-medals.

2 NCS NEWSLETTER • JULY 1975



MORE ON WATERGATE

The events that took place be-
 tween June 1972 and August
 1974 are among the darkest in
 our 200-year history. Watergate
 is an event that almost brought
 down a government. Let us not,
 in any manner, commemorate
 this period. Should you proceed
 with this inappropriate idea, just
 send me a silver *blank* for my
 album.

There are many great events,
 places and things to commemo-
 rate in our country. For in-
 stance, the *General*—the oldest
 operable locomotive in the world
 —could be commemorated for
 its role in "The Great Locomo-
 tive Chase."

Let us forget Watergate for all
 time. And please use *my* name.

Joel S. Steel (1083)
 Petersburg, Pa.

battle of Lexington and Concord.

It is significant and unique to
 honor the once-enemy by pre-
 senting them with such a fine
 commemorative of the occasion,
 and certainly demonstrates that
 the American people—and es-
 pecially those of the National
 Commemorative Society—show
 great generosity and the spirit of
 the Bicentennial Era.

Vincent J-R Kehoe
 President
 Society for the Preservation
 of Colonial Culture and the
 10th Regiment of Foot,
 American Contingent
 Foundation,
 Lowell, Mass.

• *The Society for the Preserva-
 tion of Colonial Culture has re-
 cently received Sterling Silver
 Proof No. 1 of the Lexington-
 Concord Commemorative.*

A RECENT DONATION

On behalf of the Society and
 its re-created British Regiment
 of Foot, we gratefully accept
 your kind gift to us of the #0001
 coin-medal commemorating the

Continued from page 2.

*Commemorative Tribute to the
 Marquis de Lafayette*
 Sculptor—Karen Worth
 No. 139—February, 1976
"Common Sense" Bicentennial
 Sculptor—To Be Announced

LOST AND STOLEN PROOFS

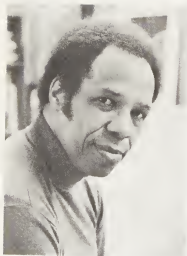
Here is the latest cumulative list of lost and stolen NCS proofs. If you come across any of these proofs, please communicate immediately with NCS.

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
0012	1st
0027	1st thru 74th
0074	6th
0106	6th
0130	2nd, 4th
0131	1st
0141	2nd thru 92nd
0155	25th, 26th
0185	1st thru 54th
0206	2nd thru 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 52nd, 60th, 62nd, 65th, 68th, 72nd, 74th, 75th, 80th and 86th
0233	1st thru 20th
0264	12th thru 15th, 22nd, 31st
0297	51st thru 81st
0333	1st thru 30th
0359	101st thru 122nd
0371	20th
0376	30th
0382	14th
0388	83rd, 84th, 85th
0470	36th
0476	14th, 15th, 17th,
0534	1st thru 36th
0574	21st thru 26th
0576	1st thru 5th

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
0595	1st thru 10th, 21st
0639	1st thru 60th
0713	1st thru 50th
0796	1st thru 10th
0797	1st thru 10th
0842	94th, 95th, 96th
0878	4th, 5th
0909	24th
0965	64th thru 86th
0996	1st thru 24th
1118	1st thru 57th
1246	1st thru 20th
1251	1st thru 41st, 83rd, 84th
1289	41st, 42nd
1295	1st thru 51st
1324	1st thru 15th
1346	1st thru 42nd
1455	59th thru 72nd
1461	71st thru 74th
1490	71st, 72nd
1535	1st thru 25th
1550	21st, 22nd
1692	1st thru 16th
1731	11th, 51st thru 88th, 51st thru 74th
1804	70th
1815	1st thru 21st
1851	28th, 34th
1874	101st thru 112th
1965	38th thru 89th
1968	1st thru 6th, 9th thru 20th
2000	8th
2066	46th
2068	14th
2160	68th, 69th
2211	1st thru 20th
2254	66th
2341	1st thru 24th
2379	1st thru 30th
2412	

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
2418	1st thru 57th
2419	1st thru 47th
2436	73rd thru 85th
2529	3rd thru 92nd
2537	51st thru 87th
2598	11th thru 20th
2657	25th
2672	75th thru 100th
2696	1st thru 24th
2760	73rd thru 77th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
2787	1st thru 10th
2805	1st thru 15th
2823	12th, 13th, 14th
2893	1st thru 18th
2961	73rd
2970	1st thru 7th
3094	46th thru 50th
3154	9th
3169	1st thru 10th
3221	1st
3238	3rd, 21st
3300	78th thru 87th
3316	1st thru 14th
3390	1st thru 11th
3406	51st thru 82nd
3424	1st thru 39th
3528	20th, 21st
3619	1st thru 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th
3628	1st thru 50th
3716	1st thru 108th, 111th
3806	11th
3807	1st thru 57th
3836	1st thru 114th
3849	47th
3870	1st thru 15th
3891	1st thru 54th
3905	1st thru 30th
3948	1st thru 10th
3956	1st thru 52nd
3984	35th

<i>Membership No.</i>	<i>Proofs</i>
3986	1st thru 10th, 21st thru 30th
4074	1st thru 50th, 60th, 64th, 65th, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
4076	1st thru 69th
4113	41st
4145	1st thru 40th, 42nd, 44th thru 48th, 52nd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 59th thru 70th
4175	59th
4200	83rd, 84th
4296	1st thru 10th, 14th, 15th
4383	1st thru 49th
4422	51st thru 71st
4469	24th, 31st thru 34th
4481	12th
4558	24th
4591	11th
4660	23rd
4721	21st thru 25th, 31st, 33rd thru 37th, 39th
4743	22nd, 23rd, 24th
4790	1st, 2nd
4812	17th
4856	1st thru 78th
4974	1st thru 23rd
5018	1st thru 4th, 6th thru 72nd
5068	25th
5102	1st, 10th
5150	31st thru 40th
5168	1st thru 86th
5187	1st thru 48th
5227	14th
5243	45th
5252	19th



CALVIN MASSEY
Sculptor of the NCS
Battle of Bunker Hill
Bicentennial
Coin-Medal

Calvin Massey is best remembered by NCS members as the designer of the General Douglas MacArthur Commemorative Coin-Medal—the first coin-medal ever issued by the National Commemorative Society.

Born on February 10, 1926 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Massey studied illustration and fine art under Richard Pott at the Hussian School of Art in Philadelphia. In 1950, Mr. Massey began his career as a free-lance illustrator for advertising agencies and publishing houses in Philadelphia and New

York. His illustrations have since appeared in many of the nation's leading publications, including the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Mr. Massey is a man of many interests, ranging from yoga to baking. And, his study of Theosophy—which incorporates science, religion and philosophy—proved of particular value for his recent assignment as the illustrator of Kenneth K. Buzby's book *Drawn from the East and West Wisdom*.

As a medallist sculptor, Mr. Massey has created an entire series of medall depicting the history of California, and another series portraying Texas history.

Mr. Massey currently resides in Morristown, New Jersey.

His principal achievements include:

- *Medals*: The General Douglas MacArthur Coin-Medal, National Commemorative Society, 1964; The Brontë Sisters Coin-Medal, Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres, 1974; The Lorraine Hansberry Commemorative Medal, American Negro Commemorative Society, 1975.
- *Portraits*: A collection of outstanding black Americans honored by The American Negro Commemorative Society, including, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Frederick Douglass, George Washington Carver, W. C. Handy, 369th Infantry Regiment, Crispus Attucks, Nat Turner, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Thomas "Fats" Waller.



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL BICENTENNIAL COIN-MEDAL

Sculptured by Calvin Massey

132nd COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

The sun shone bright on the Charlestown peninsula north of Boston on the 17th day of June 1775. The Charles River flowed calmly, and a warm breeze rustled through the trees on the peninsula.

Early in the morning, movement was spotted by the British on one of two small hills that swelled on the peninsula. In the shadow of Bunker Hill, elements of the American militia were observed building fortifications on Breed's Hill. The sight of the Yankees swarming over Breed's Hill upset the British commander, General Gage, and stiffened his will to rout the patriots from the area.

Accordingly, he ordered General William Howe to ferry a force of British regulars across

the Charles River and pry the patriots from their fortifications.

Howe led a landing party of more than 2,000 men across the river and onto the rocky beaches of the peninsula. It was Howe's contention that a direct frontal attack up Breed's Hill would effectively rout the Yankees, whose numbers were estimated at no more than 1,500.

As the British columns advanced, the Americans looked on in awe. For here were elements of the finest fighting force the world had ever seen up until then, drawing ever closer to the patriots' position.

In charge of the patriots were Dr. Joseph Warren, William Prescott, John Stark and Thomas Knowlton. All four men re-

mained calm as the redcoats drew closer. "Don't shoot until you can tell the color of their eyes, lads!" ordered Prescott.

The British continued their march. Finally, they came to within 150 feet of the patriots before Prescott gave the order to open fire.

The patriots fired volley after volley into the British ranks, and completely devastated their force. The survivors scattered before being regrouped by Howe.

The Americans on the hill celebrated what they thought was victory. Their joy, however, was short-lived.

Once again the redcoats stormed the Americans. Sparked by their initial success, the patriots fought valiantly. And once again, they repelled the British advance. However, the patriots' ammunition was now running dangerously low.

The British mounted yet a third attack. The stiff-willed, Yankee determination that had been so vigorously displayed in the first two encounters was intensified. However, the Americans finally ran out of ammunition. They fought with their fists, with stones, and used their empty muskets as clubs. Despite their courage, the patriots could not stem the British flow and were forced to retreat.

The British captured both Breed's and Bunker's hills. However, the cost they paid was high and—as history would later

prove—crucial in the war for independence. Of their original force of more than 2,000 men, the British suffered casualties numbering over 1,000. The Americans, on the other hand, lost less than 500 of their original numbers. General Howe himself was forced to admit that his victory at Bunker Hill was "... too dearly bought."

Moreover, the British "victory" was destined to prove—as the days of the war passed on—a moral victory for the Americans. While the patriots were disheartened after the battle, they realized—perhaps for the first time since the war had started two months previously at Lexington and Concord—that their courage and resourcefulness were attributes common to their lot. With their inherent ability to fight valiantly for a cause they believed in, the patriots demonstrated to the British that they were indeed a force to be reckoned with.

Even in their retreat, the patriots displayed uncommon skill and valor. One Briton, "Gentleman" Johnny Burgoyne, who had observed the battle from his vantage point in Boston was impressed with the Americans' behavior. The retreat, said Burgoyne was "... no flight: it was even covered with bravery and military skill."

That bravery and skill would be duplicated time and time again throughout the Revolution.



NEWSLETTER

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA 19091

Volume 14—Number 3

August, 1975

MANHATTAN-NEW AMSTERDAM SELECTED FOR 141ST COMMEMORATIVE

A Commemorative in Honor of the 350th Anniversary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island and the Founding of New Amsterdam has been selected by NCS members to be the subject of the 141st NCS Commemorative—the 41st issue of Series III. This commemorative is scheduled to be issued in April, 1976.

Due to the annual two-week shut down of Franklin Mint facilities, the shipment of last month's ballot was delayed. Consequently, the voting deadline was extended beyond August 20 to allow more time for ballots to be returned.

The final percentage totals of votes cast on last month's ballot were:

- A Commemorative in Honor of the 350th Anniversary of the Purchase of Manhattan Island and the Founding of New Amsterdam41%
- A Commemorative in Honor of Caesar Rodney's decisive vote on the resolution for the Declaration of Independence31%
- A Commemorative in Honor of the 100th Anniversary of the National Baseball League27%
- A Memorial Tribute to Joseph Pulitzer1%

The two new subjects added to the ballot this month, each of which was duly nominated and seconded are:

A Commemorative in Honor of the Joint U.S./Soviet Space Mission (Apollo-Soyuz)

A Commemorative in Honor of the 100th Anniversary of the First Telephone Message

The current ballot is for the 142nd NCS Commemorative (the forty-second commemorative in Series III), which is scheduled to be issued in May, 1976. This ballot must be received at NCS headquarters by September 20 to be included in the count.

COMMEMORATIVES IN THE WORKS

No. 134—September, 1975
Patrick Henry's Speech
Bicentennial
Sculptor—James Ferrell

No. 135—October, 1975
United States Navy Bicentennial
 Sculptor—Lewis King
 No. 136—November, 1975
Jack Benny Memorial
 Sculptor—Ernest Lauser
 No. 137—December, 1975
United States Marine Corps
Bicentennial
 Sculptor—Lewis King

No. 138—January, 1976
Commemorative Tribute to the
Marquis de Lafayette
 Sculptor—Karen Worth
 No. 139—February, 1976
"Common Sense" Bicentennial
 Sculptor—Anthony Jones
 No. 140—March, 1976
Settling of American West
 Sculptor—To be announced

NCS ACCESSORIES STILL AVAILABLE

Many NCS members have requested information concerning available accessories. We are pleased to announce that the most frequently requested items—described below and on the following pages—are available to NCS members.



DELUXE COLLECTOR'S CHEST

A deluxe collector's chest is available at the reasonable price of \$7.50. The brilliant red, velvet-like flocking of the display panel forms the perfect backdrop to highlight the inherent luster of ten of your favorite coin-medals. Above the display panel the official emblem of the National Commemorative Society appears on a field of red satin.

Crafted from the finest of materials, the deluxe collector's chest is every bit as sturdy as it is eye pleasing. It affords NCS members an elegant way in which to display their favorite coin-medals.



SPECIALLY DESIGNED ALBUMS

Deluxe albums designed to hold 50 NCS proofs and nameplates from Series I, II or III are currently available. These handsome albums offer maximum protection for your valuable NCS collection and allow you to display both sides of your coin-medals without removing them from the album.

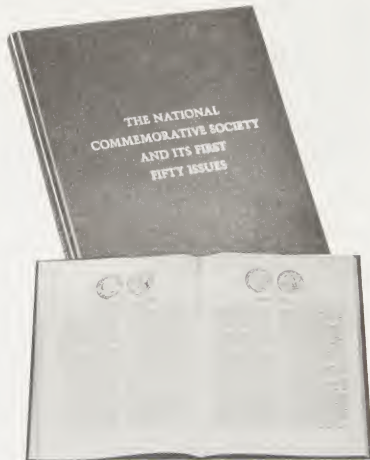
Each album contains 10 pages (5 coin-medals per page). A distinctive gold design appears on the richly grained maroon cover and spine. Priced at \$12.50 each, albums may be ordered directly from NCS headquarters. Please be sure to indicate the Series number with your remittance.



FIVE-MEDAL PLAQUE

A unique addition to any library or den is the NCS wall plaque. Custom designed expressly for NCS, the plaque attractively displays five coin-medals. The medals are set in a gold bordered shield of deep red Lucite and are protected on both sides by a clear facing of the same material.

Each 6" x 8" Lucite plaque is priced at \$8.50. Also available is an impressive 50-medal plaque, measuring 22½" x 15½", which is priced at \$59.50.



REFERENCE BOOK

The National Commemorative Society and Its First Fifty Issues, traces the history of NCS from its beginnings through its early days. Included in this unique compendium are pictures and biographies of the sculptors, historical articles on the subjects commemorated, pictures of the prize winning displays, and a host of other information.

The reference book is available on a first-come, first-served basis at its original price of \$8.50.



His principal achievements include:

- *Medals:* Francis Hopkinson and Edward Rutledge Medals, Official Signers Medals of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, 1971; Charles Lindbergh Medal, American Heritage Series, 1971; Justinian, John Jay and Augustinian Code Medals, Legal Heritage Society, 1971; Custer Battlefield, Theodore Roosevelt Park, Chimney Rock, Edison's House and Fort Clatsop Medals, Great Historic Sites, 1972; Arrival of Baseball Medal, History of California, 1972; Summer Olympics, Fur Seal, Wolf Trap Farm, Stamp Collecting, Lee De Forest, Boston Tea Party, Drummer (Independence) and Veterans of Foreign Wars Medals, Postmasters of America, 1972, 1973 and 1974; Rembrandt Self Portrait and Bathsheba Medals, Genius of Rembrandt, 1972 and 1973; Eyewitness Medal, Nixon-Brezhnev Meeting, 1973; John Calhoun, Ulysses S. Grant, David Farragut and Will Rogers Medals, Patriots Hall of Fame, 1972, 1973 and 1974; Printer and Ambassador Medals, Genius of Benjamin Franklin, 1973; Martin Buber, Mashe Sharrett and Levi Eshkal Medals, Judaic Heritage Society, 1973 and 1974; Steinmetz Medal, Great Americans, 1974; Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson Commemorative Medal, Britannia Commemorative Society, 1974.

WILLIAM SHOYER Sculptor of the NCS Second Continental Congress Bicentennial Coin-Medal

William Shoyer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on February 16, 1920. After studying at the Fleisher Memorial Art School, he attended the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art where he did additional work in the fields of sculpture, painting and illustration. Later, he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Art.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Shoyer worked as a freelance illustrator for 25 years. In 1971, he received a freelance commission from The Franklin Mint and his work was so well received that he was soon invited to join the mint's own staff of resident sculptors.

Mr. Shoyer is a former member of the Philadelphia Art Director's Club and an active member in the Philadelphia College of Art Alumni Association.



SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL COIN-MEDAL

Sculptured by William Shoyer

133rd COMMEMORATIVE PRIVATELY STRUCK BY THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SOCIETY

On October 26, 1774 the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia adjourned. The delegates agreed to meet again in May of the following year if the grievances they had presented to the English were not acted upon.

By the early spring of 1775, the situation between the colonies and Britain had reached the crisis stage. The British ignored the demands issued from the First Continental Congress. And, in April a band of Massachusetts patriots exchanged gunfire with British soldiers at Lexington and Concord.

Consequently, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia. Meeting at the State House—later called Independence Hall—delegates from 12 colonies re-elected Peyton Randolph of Virginia as president of the Congress. Randolph, who

had served as president of the first congress, withdrew on May 24, and by John Hancock of Massachusetts was elected his successor.

Among the Congress' first acts was to declare a state of military readiness. To prepare what appeared to be a large-scale struggle with England, Congress took the following measures:

- It resolved to call to arms companies of riflemen in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland.
- It appointed a special committee to create rules and regulations to govern a Continental Army.
- It elected George Washington as the Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
- It petitioned Canada to join in the revolution against England.

To ensure effective and speedy communication between the colonies, the Congress established a post office department and named Benjamin Franklin its head.

After a brief adjournment, the Congress met again on September 12, 1775. This time a thirteenth colony, Georgia, sent delegates to Philadelphia.

It had been learned on August 23 that King George had declared the colonies in open revolt. On December 6, Congress issued a statement confirming its allegiance to the King, but not to Parliament. However, the delegates sought to leave nothing to chance. On October 13, the navy was officially authorized, and a month later, a Marine Committee was established.

As the spring of 1776 approached, the call for independence from England became louder, and on June 11 Congress responded by appointing a committee to prepare a draft that would formally sever all ties between the thirteen colonies and the motherland. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman formed the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence.

On July 4, 1776, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. And a new nation had been born.

Acting on the recommendations of the committee created to prepare treaties with European

countries, Congress authorized Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee and Silas Deane to seek financial aid from abroad.

The tasks of the Congress were indeed monumental. As the Revolution raged on, the security of the delegates became threatened. After a successful British campaign in New Jersey, it appeared likely that Philadelphia might be attacked. So, on December 12, 1776 the Congress left that city and moved to Baltimore. There, in the home of Henry Fite, Congress carried on its business until the following March when it moved back to Philadelphia.

Soon the British threat to the city materialized, and once again Congress was forced to flee Philadelphia. This time they moved to nearby Lancaster, then later to York. Quite naturally, most of Congress' business was occupied with military matters.

Then on November 15, 1777, Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation. The 13 articles, submitted by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, called for the permanent union of the states, with each state paying its share of governmental expenses based on the concept of land proportion.

When the Articles of Confederation were ratified by all the states in 1781, the Second Continental Congress ceased to exist, and "The United States in Congress Assembled," began its work governing the new nation.